

house, and school, near Oldcotes. Mr. E. Chaloner, of Goldthorpe, has given upwards of an acre and a half of land, and invested the sum of 4,000*l.* for these purposes.—An active canvass is about to be made for subscriptions at Bradford, for the public park lately projected there.—The following summary of cost and expenditure on the new workhouse at Oldham, certified by Messrs. Travis and Magnall, architects, has been presented to the local board of guardians:—

	£	s.	d.
1st.—Expenses incurred in preparing the land for building upon, viz.—Soil-stripping, removal of earth, temporary foundations required for the building, ventilating tubes, excavation, and draining...	812	6	4½
2nd.—Original contracts made on a base line, given on plan.....	9,960	12	0
3rd.—Extras on original contracts...	269	5	9½
4th.—Additional expenses in walling for foundations, incurred in consequences of the contracts being made from a base line.....	564	14	½
5th.—Additional building, not included in the original contracts...	632	15	1½
6th.—Paving, flagging, water-tanks, and laying out the ground.....	459	9	9½
7th.—Half-measurement of contractors' work, architects' commission for plans and specifications, and clerk of the works' salary.....	905	19	0
<b>Total cost.....</b>	<b>£13,305</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2½</b>

—The brick and stone-work of the Corn-exchange at Workop is nearing completion. A clock presented by the late Duke of Newcastle is to be fixed in front, the design being altered to accord with it.—The Earl of Zetland, Mrs. Newcomen, and other landowners, have granted leases of their Cleveland ironstone in the neighbourhood of Middlesbrough and Redcar. One proprietor, it is said, has refused 2,000*l.* per annum for his royalty.—Seaham and Stockton, according to the *Gateshead Observer*, have each a water company in course of formation, to supply the inhabitants. Stockton proposes to draw water from the Tees, near Yarm, and bring it along the Leeds and Thrusk Railway and the turnpike-road.

#### ADAPTATION OF DESIGNS TO SITUATION.

We must all see that the position and contingent circumstances of a case in every way affect a proposed design; but very few young architects attend to this; and that is the reason why so many of their works, though very good compositions in themselves, are nevertheless most unsatisfactory where erected. A student deeply imbued by travel in classic lands with the edifices erected there, brings home his sketch-book, and, attempting the same designs in this northern clime, is much chagrined to find that the effect is not the same as he expected, never taking into consideration national climate, materials, and habits. Again, another student is enamoured with the splendid specimens of Gothic or Christian art in our churches: he goes from village to village and from town to town, and in a short time has his mind full of their own individual beauties, but seldom if ever remembering their individual situation. He erects a church, in a town, with a stunted tower, perhaps a single spire, like what he had admired so much at such a village, and, when finished, he is much mortified to find that no one can see it except at the angle of the street in which it is placed. Few, very few, persons are at all competent to judge of the effect of a design from the drawings of the same; and in committees for the erection of new churches this is seldom ever thought of.

The best method which I have yet found of arriving at any thing like a satisfactory conclusion as to the effect of a design when erected, is to take a few general sketches of the locality, and introduce the structure in that proportion to them in which it will really appear; and, secondly, to make a card-board model of the erection to about one-eighth scale, drawing upon it all windows and other minor features.

C. WYATT ORFORD.

#### THE ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION FOR 1851.

A PUBLIC Exhibition, devoted to architecture, has now been for two years established, and on the latter occasion, met with a success greater in every respect than on the former: the promoters of the undertaking therefore look forward to the coming Exhibition with every confidence that this, the third effort, will stamp it with a character which it has not hitherto attained. The committee are desirous of calling the attention of their brother architects especially to the subject; for, to the previously admitted reasons for exertion, there is this year to be added, that, as London will be overflowing with visitors, it behoves the professors of the art to come forward and achieve for themselves that position to which they are entitled, and which they may readily challenge, if they will only do so with due spirit. The committee, therefore, appeal to the whole body of the profession for their active support, not only by contribution of drawings, but by subscriptions, which are this year particularly required, from the heavy expense which is unavoidably incurred in the rent of a gallery, on account of the unprecedented demand for Exhibition-rooms. According to the present arrangement, the Exhibition will be open for two months during the height of the season (the time and place will be duly advertised), and it is proposed that this year a charge for admission shall be made at the doors, instead of the free admission previously adopted. Intimation should be sent to Mr. Edmondson, jun., 5, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, or Mr. James Fergusson, the honorary secretaries.

#### INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

At an ordinary general meeting on Monday, the 24th ult. (Mr. Cockerell, V.P. in the chair) Mr. Ansell was elected as associate, and various routine business transacted.

A description of Abbey Dore Church and Monastery, in the Golden Valley, near Hereford, was read by Mr. Clayton, associate. The principal point of interest in the building is a series of gables at the east end, not restored. In the discussion which ensued,

Mr. Tite pointed to the distinctions between the Gothic architecture of England, France (especially Normandy), Germany, and Spain; as showing that, although the influence of the Freemasons (to which Mr. Clayton had alluded) produced a general similarity, yet that the architecture of each country had its distinguishing characteristics.

Mr. Fowler said the distinction of style might be carried much farther, inasmuch as the churches of different counties in England presented various, marked, and definite characteristics. He alluded to the respective features of the churches in Cornwall, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire, all widely different from each other.

Mr. Fergusson believed that the different monastic orders adopted different styles of building; and that the Cistercian monks did not adopt the use of towers in their abbeys.† He referred to a continental church resembling in a striking manner that which was the subject of Mr. Clayton's paper, and which, like it, was a Cistercian abbey church.

Mr. Garling referred to some churches in Worcestershire, in which the aisle-windows were covered by gables, as were those of the Lady Chapel at Dore Abbey.

Mr. Ashpitel, on the authority of Whitaker, in his History of Whalley, confirmed the statement, that the Cistercians did not employ towers; or if any, very low ones; and said that, as at Furness Abbey, towers in churches of that order would be found to be comparatively modern additions. Mr. Clayton's view of the original form of the east-end of Dore Abbey Church presented such unusual features, with respect to the dormers and the con-

sequently large shed-roof above them, that he was rather disposed to doubt its accuracy.

Mr. Clayton explained that the groining of the Lady Chapel prevented the possibility of any other mode of construction than that shown in his drawings.

The Chairman thought the five gables at the east end of this interesting church might, in a symbolical age, have been meant as an emblem of the crown of thorns. The employment of different styles by different orders of monks was a very curious point; and he would add to what Mr. Fergusson had said on that subject, by observing that the churches and chapels raised by the Dominicans and Franciscans, who were preaching friars, appeared to him to furnish much better models for Protestant churches than the ordinary form of nave, choir, and aisles, now indiscriminately adopted. The provincial differences alluded to were very remarkable, and even in the present day local feelings were necessarily studied by architects, as the meeting well knew. If a house or a church was to be built, the architect was generally invited to examine the best buildings in the neighbourhood; and, generally speaking, people only wished their house to be a little larger, or their church a little handsomer, than their neighbours'; but not in any essential point different.

Mr. Scoles thought the nature of the building materials most readily available had in many cases influenced the local peculiarities adverted to. Thus the abundance of flint in Norfolk and Suffolk had given a distinctive and picturesque character to the churches of these counties.

Mr. Ashpitel, with reference to the introduction of pointed architecture simultaneously in so many parts of Europe (which had been referred to by Mr. Clayton), could not entertain a doubt that it was introduced by the crusaders on their return from the East. There were pointed arches erected at Damascus 200 years before they were known here.

The Chairman expressed a similar opinion, and cited Sir C. Wren's dictum, that "this kind of architecture came from the Arabs."

Mr. Fergusson took the same view, and referred to pointed arches in Christian churches in Egypt, confessedly erected there before the Mahomedan conquest of that country in the seventh century. He added that he believed he had clearly traced the origin of that extraordinary and apparently unique structure, Roslin Abbey, Scotland, to Bourgos, in Spain; in the cathedral of which city, and other churches near, its general style, together with all its details and mouldings, was plainly visible.

The meeting adjourned.

#### EDINBURGH.

YET another "pauper palace" is to be erected here, from funds left by the late Sir Wm. Forbes for that purpose. Rumour says it is to rival Donaldson's Hospital in magnificence, and that the plans are to be prepared by the same architect (Mr. Playfair). It is to be hoped he will choose a purer style for this than he has used in that structure.

The Scottish Academy Exhibition has just been opened. There is a considerable increase in the number of architectural designs above last year. None of them are particularly worthy of note, excepting the view of the Mausoleum now erecting at Hamilton Palace, described at page 50 of the current volume of *THE BUILDER*; and a design for places of public amusement on the Calton-hill, which would form a fine finish to the summit of the hill, in place of the present unsightly magnified telescope that occupies that site.

Villas seem to be getting greatly into favour here: a whole street of them has been built at Greenhill, and forms one of the most incongruous mixtures that can be conceived. They are of all styles and sizes; and though some of them are pretty enough in design, their effect is marred by their neighbours. Unity of style should have been attended to.

A similar incongruity is caused by the want of conformity between the Free Church College and the Royal Institution. This, I conceive,

\* At the previous meeting, February 10th, Mr. Alfred Smith was elected Fellow; and Messrs. J. M. Macleure, W. H. Martinsons, and T. Harris, Associates.

† This was treated of in *THE BUILDER* some time since by Mr. Sharpe.